



## ALEXANDRIA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The reported failure of Silas S. Drew & Co., dry goods dealers in Boston, with liabilities of \$250,000, has created quite a sensation. One New York firm is said to be in for \$35,000, and a Boston firm will suffer to the amount of \$100,000. The assets are estimated at about \$100,000. There is much feeling about the matter amongst the victims.

"It is given out" that Mr. Sumner has addressed a letter to an important personage earnestly warning the Radicals against Grant. The letter charges duplicity and conservatism upon the General, and hurls several Latin and Greek denunciations at his head for his abetting the displacement of Stanton by accepting the Secretaryship.

A gunsmith in St. Louis having had his store twice robbed, set a trap gun inside, which would be fired by an attempt to open the door. A young man who was intoxicated tried to open the door in mistake for that of his boarding-house, when the gun went off and he was shot dead.

Ex-United States Senator McDougall, of California, died at Albany, New York, yesterday. His term as Senator expired on the 4th of March, 1867, he being succeeded by Hon. Cornelius Cole. Mr. McDougall was known generally in Washington and the surrounding country.

John D. Jackson, who attempted to kill his father, Joseph H. Jackson, in Poughkeepsie, a short time since, escaped from a lunatic asylum on Saturday. The people are excited about it, as it is known he is determined to shoot down his father at sight.

It is stated and generally believed that evidence of a defalcation on the part of one of the clerks in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, amounting to several thousand dollars, has been discovered by an investigating committee of Congress.

Letters from Nicaragua state that the cholera continued its ravages in various parts of the country, baffling the skill of the physicians. The Department of Leon seems to be suffering most from the scourge, forty or fifty persons dying in a day.

The New Orleans Times in reviewing the ravages of the yellow fever in that city during the last half of the month of August, says, only four natives of the State died. A large majority of the deaths were of foreigners.

The five Mexicans recently arrested in New York, on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of \$200,000 in gold in Mexico, have been discharged. The bars found in their possession proved to be nothing but copper.

Nine surgeons in the U. S. service have died during the past month in the cholera and yellow fever localities of the West and Southwest. This is more than the usual mortality in that branch of the service for the entire year.

Secretary McCulloch yesterday issued a circular to the several Collectors of Customs, requesting them to use due vigilance to prevent the infraction of any law or regulation concerning the guano trade.

On Saturday night quite a riot occurred at College Corner, a small village on the State line of Indiana and Ohio, between a party of McCoolle and Jones men, who were returning from the recent fight.

A fire yesterday evening destroyed the fruit-packing establishment of Straum & Sons, 78, Light street, in Baltimore. The loss on the stock is \$20,000, and on the building \$5,000; partially insured.

Gen. Canby yesterday arrived at Charleston to supersede Gen. Sickles. Gen. Hancock has been granted thirty days leave of absence on account of the prevalence of yellow fever in his department.

Yellow fever still continues its ravages at Galveston. A large number of Federal officers are among the victims, and on Monday night Gen. Griffin's only child and nurse were taken sick.

President Johnson was yesterday invited to attend the dedication ceremonies of Antietam National Cemetery on the 17th instant. He promised, if possible, to be in attendance.

A Radical Convention white and colored, is to be held at Raleigh, North Carolina, to-day. And a colored Radical Convention is to be held in Tennessee on the 24th of this month.

It is now generally understood and admitted that Gen. Grant will not attend cabinet meetings, except when matters relating to the War Department are under consideration.

A new screw pile light-house has been erected at Hooper's Straits, Chesapeake Bay, and the light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of the 14th instant.

Another destructive fire occurred at Petroleum Centre, Pa., on Monday night, destroying oil, oil works, railway cars, buildings, etc., to the value of \$75,000.

The public debt statement for August is to be made public to-morrow, and will show but a slight reduction in the aggregate national debt during the month.

A train of cars on the New York and Erie Railroad was thrown off the track on Monday night, and several of the cars smashed, but no lives were lost.

The Fenian Congress is now in secret session at Cleveland. About 1,000 delegates are in attendance.

A large portion of Dakota Territory has suffered much from the devastations of grass-hoppers.

More than two-thirds of the whole number of voters registered in South Carolina are colored.

The Spiritualists met in convention at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday.

FOREIGN NEWS.—European dispatches by the cable bring a rumor from a Vienna paper that the United States Government is about purchasing all the Danish Provinces in the West Indies, consisting of the Islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John.

A mixed board of inquiry, composed of both Ottoman and Christian members, has been appointed by the Sublime Porte, and will soon leave for Candia to investigate the cause of discontent in that island, and obtain from the inhabitants a statement of their grievances.

In the election for members of the Hungarian Diet, which took place in Pesth, the candidates put forward by the friends and supporters of Kossuth were successful.

The second Parliament of the North German Confederation will commence its session on the 10th of October.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the Constitution of the United States the executive power is vested in a President of the United States of America, who is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and is by the same instrument made commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and is required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed:

And whereas by the same Constitution it is provided that the said Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby;

And whereas in and by the same Constitution the judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, and the aforesaid judicial power is declared to extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties which shall be made under their authority;

And whereas all officers, civil and military, are bound by oath that they will support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same;

And whereas all officers of the army and navy of the United States in accepting their commissions under the laws of Congress and the rules and articles of war, incur an obligation to observe, obey, and follow such directions as they shall from time to time receive from the President or the general or other superior officers set over them, according to the rules and discipline of war;

And whereas it is provided by law that whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons for rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, the Executive, in that case, is authorized and required to secure their faithful execution by the employment of the land and naval forces;

And whereas the said laws, decrees, judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of such laws, decrees, judgments and decrees;

And whereas reasonable and well-founded apprehensions exist that such ill advised and unlawful proceedings may be again attempted there or elsewhere:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby warn all persons against obstructing or hindering in any manner whatever the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws; and I do solemnly enjoin and command all officers of the Government, civil and military, to render due submission and obedience to said laws and to the judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of such laws, decrees, judgments and decrees.

And I do hereby enjoin upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws thereof, and in the judgments, decrees, mandates and processes of the courts of the United States, and I call upon all good and well-disposed citizens of the United States to remember that upon the said Constitution and laws, and upon the judgments, decrees, and processes of the courts, made in accordance with the same, depend the protection of the lives, liberty, property and happiness of the people.—And I exhort them, everywhere, to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions by a hearty co-operation in the efforts of the Government to sustain the authority of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the national Union.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and sign the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington the third day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

By the President:  
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State.

A FINE CHANCE FOR EUROPEAN CAPITAL. In England and France, and particularly in England, just now, there is such an abundance of money that the holders of it are seeking investments at two and a half per cent. Almost every available opportunity of employing it there profitably and safely has been exhausted. The limit of development has been reached for those who desire a good percentage for their capital. How different here! Although we have a larger population than the British Isles, the territory of the U. S. is so vast and full of undeveloped resources that the creation of capital, rapid as that is, cannot keep pace with the demand for it. It is true there is in New York at present an easy money market, but that is temporary and arises from artificial causes; but even here money can be used at more than double the interest it can in England. In other parts of the country it is scarcer, and a higher rate is obtained, with ample security.—But the South, that garden of the American continent, is in great need of capital, and in need of more than New York can supply.—There money is sought at ten, fifteen, or more per cent. The people were so impoverished by the war that that were left without means to cultivate their lands, &c.; and although they are recovering from this deplorable condition they are still in need of money, and are ready to make great sacrifices to obtain it.

Millions of acres of the finest cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar lands are waiting for the application of capital to bring out their riches.—Then the South teems with mineral wealth in iron ores, in coal, copper, gold and other minerals. The water power is unequalled.—Australia is not a finer wool country. The best flour that comes to the market is from the South. Its extensive and splendid forests of timber are well known. Virginia alone could raise the most delicious fruits and finest vegetables sufficient to supply all the Northern markets. Added to all this, and much more, we find there the most delightful and healthy climate and beautiful country. Here is, then, the field for capital and immigration. The lands can be bought cheap, a high rate of interest will be given for money on good security, and slavery is abolished forever. Under the new state of things the South is destined to advance in prosperity and wealth beyond what it ever was or could be in former times, and those who are wise in investing capital there now will reap a rich harvest. In a few months probably the Southern States will be restored to all their privileges in the Union. Then a magnificent future must be their destiny.—N. Y. Herald.

At Wilmington, Del., yesterday, the Radicals elected their candidate for Mayor by about the same majority as a year ago.

GOLD.  
New York, Sept. 4.—Gold to-day, 141½.

## Morganatic Marriages.

Everybody has heard of the term "morganatic marriages," and many people suppose that marriages of this kind are a species of concubinage, in which the kings and princes of Europe are fond of indulging. This is not the case, however. A morganatic marriage is just as binding upon the parties as any other, and precludes any other marriage. The term is derived from the German Morgengabe, which means a dowry. It signifies a matrimonial contract in which one of the parties is greatly superior in rank to the other. If it be the bride who is of inferior rank she agrees that she and her children shall be entitled neither to the rank nor the estate of her husband, and that the dowry which is settled upon her at the time of the marriage shall be accepted in lieu of all other privileges. If the man be of inferior he gives his assent to similar conditions. In the bridal ceremony the party of superior rank gives the left hand, instead of the right, to the other—whence these marriages are sometimes styled "left handed."

One of the most famous marriages of this class was that of Frederick William the Third, of Prussia, to the Countess Augusta of Hareburg, upon whom her husband conferred the rank of Princess of Liegnitz—a marriage consummated in 1824, long after the death of the King's more legitimate spouse, the beautiful Queen Louise. The Princess of Liegnitz is still living—a widow since 1840. Another morganatic marriage was that of the late King of Denmark, Frederick the Seventh, who, after being divorced from two princesses, married morganatically a plain dressmaker by the name of Rasmussen, with whom he lived happily till his death. He first encountered her under very singular circumstances. It is the custom at Copenhagen, when a large fire occurs, for one of the princes to attend it, and to take command of the detachment of troops which is always called out to keep order while the firemen endeavor to extinguish the conflagration. Frederick, then Crown Prince, was once performing this duty, when his eye caught sight of a dressmaker's figure in a shop in the second story of a burning building. In the hurry and excitement of the moment he mistook this lady for a living person, and endeavoring to escape from the window, he fell from his horse he plunged into the building and ascended the staircase. On his way through the rooms he discovered the owner of the dress making establishment, who was bewildered in the smoke, and whom he conducted to a place of safety. This was the woman who he subsequently married, bestowing upon her the title of the Countess Danner, and setting upon her a large dowry. She survived him only a year or two.

Among the existing members of princely houses who have contracted this kind of marriage, may be mentioned Prince Leopold of Saxony, Prince Charles of Bavaria, and Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg. It is a son of the last named—an offspring of his morganatic marriage—who, under the name of Prince Teck, lately married Queen Victoria's cousin, the Princess Mary of Cambridge. A singular instance of a morganatic union is that of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who is married in this manner to a daughter of the proud Duke of Richmond, while another English nobleman, the Duke of Hamilton, wedded, on terms of perfect equality, a princess of the grand-ducal house of Baden, whose rank is certainly as high as that of Prince Edward. The only modern case with which we are familiar of a morganatic marriage in which the bride was the person of superior rank, is that of Princess Elizabeth, of Italy, sister-in-law of Victor Emmanuel, who was married with the left hand in 1856—a year after the death of her husband, Prince Ferdinand—to the Marquis Harpallo, Victor Emmanuel himself is said to have been more than once on the point of contracting a morganatic union with some of his favorites, but he has been prevented by the advice of his Ministers, who somehow or other deem it better for the interests of the State that he should live in a more respectable manner.

The reigning dynasty of Baden presents an isolated instance of the seign of a morganatic marriage breaking through the trammeling provisions of such a union and succeeding to the rank of his parent in the same way as the offspring of an equal union. In 1830, with the death of the Grand Duke Louis, the strictly legitimate line of the ancient princes of Baden came to an end. King Louis of Bavaria was on the point of taking possession of the country as next of kin, when Leopold, the off-spring of a morganatic marriage of the preceding Grand Duke, Charles Frederick, with a Madame Geysersberg, suddenly proclaimed himself Grand Duke. He was supported by the people, who admired his character and boldness. Bavaria threatened war, and marched her armies towards the Baden frontier, but the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1830, which was followed by disturbances in various parts of Germany, induced King Louis to pause, and he finally contented himself with issuing a solemn protest against what he called a usurpation of the crown. The reigning family of Baden has since then never been disturbed, and its claims have been fully recognized by the German Powers. Leopold's son Frederick is now on the throne, and is married to a sister of the present King of Prussia. One more instance of a morganatic union is that of the despotic Elector of Hesse, who, when the Elector recently annexed, to the great joy of his subjects, in 1821 he fell in love with Gertrude Lehnman, the pretty wife of a non-commissioned officer in the Prussian army. A little pecuniary arrangement was made with her husband, a divorce was obtained, and immediately afterward the Elector Frederick William took her to wife morganatically. He made her first Countess of Schaumburg, and then Princess of Hanau. She has borne him six sons and three daughters, who have their titles from their mother. It was said that he had intended to have declared his oldest son heir to the throne, notwithstanding the legal hindrances in the way, but Prussia, by her summary proceeding, has prevented the execution of any such project.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—In consequence of the absence of the committee appointed by the members of the Bar, to inquire into the difficulty between Judge Fisher and Mr. Bradley, the meeting called for yesterday, was further adjourned. Mr. Kennedy stated that the committee, he believed, would in a short time make a report which would lead to an adjustment of all differences and a restoration of the amicable relations which have previously existed between Mr. Bradley and the court.

An infant, about a month old, was found by Sergeant Williams on Monday evening, on steps of William B. Todd's residence. The little one was well clothed, and wrapped in a fine flower-work shawl. If no one claims the little waif it is the intention of one of the Fourth Ward officers to adopt it.

Orders have been given to break up the quartermaster's department at Lincoln Depot, lately under the charge of Brevet Brig. Gen. C. H. Tompkins.

A vessel arrived yesterday from Nanticoke, with the first cargo of oysters of this season.

The theatrical season is to commence on the 16th inst.

The Virginia Horticultural and Pomological Society have determined to have a Horticultural Fair in Richmond, some time in October. The cultivation of fruits is soon to become an important portion of the business of our State.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

The exports of domestic produce from the port of Richmond, to foreign countries in the month of August last, amounted in value to \$1,029,342.

The Nelson and Lewis statues, for the Virginia Washington monument, having reached New York, were shipped thence for Richmond last Saturday.

Mr. William Wayne, one of the oldest butchers in the Richmond market, died yesterday morning of typhoid fever. He was universally known and respected by the community.

Since the inauguration of through trains between Weldon and Aquia Creek, the travel by this route has very materially increased.

Henderson, the man who was mentioned a day or two ago, as having been supposed to be murdered near Richmond, has "turned up," only wounded.

(COMMUNICATED.)

NEEDED REFORMS.—On Sunday afternoon last, there appeared in the streets of this city, a man and woman, in a buggy, the man in a helpless state of intoxication, the woman also in a reeling condition. She was attempting to drive the horse, a task she was ill capable of. They hailed from Washington.

The above case appeared in the police report of Monday, as published in the Gazette. It is becoming a weekly occurrence for parties from Washington to come around indifferently, the facilities afforded here for getting drunk, it seems, being first-class. It is a shame that it is so, and why the bar-rooms cannot be closed by law as well here as in Washington is a mystery. That they are not is notorious. So far as effect is concerned they had as well be wide open as to stand, as at present, ostensibly shut, but accessible to any who desire admittance.—The ordinary Sunday law, if enforced, can't be executed. If Alexandria is to be made a rendezvous for drunken rowdies from Washington on the Sabbath, and furnishes such peculiar facilities as to invite their presence, it is surely time that a reform was instituted in this particular. TEMPERANCE.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1867.

FLOUR, Superfine	9 50	11 00
Extra	10 00	11 50
Family	13 00	13 50
WHEAT, White, prime	2 30	2 40
Red	2 25	2 30
Good	2 20	2 25
Wheat, prime	2 20	2 25
CORN, White	1 08	0 00
Mixed	1 06	0 00
Yellow	1 02	0 00
CORN MEAL	1 00	1 10
OATS	0 52	0 54
APPLES, Dried per lb.	7 50	0 08
Green per bbl.	2 50	4 00
IRISH POTATOES	0 50	1 75
SEED, Flax	2 25	2 50
SUMAC, 100 lbs.	1 25	0 00
PLASTER, Lamp delivered on	5 00	0 00
Ground	11 00	0 00
SALT, Ground Alum	2 20	2 30
Liverpool fine	3 10	3 40
Turk's Island, from store	0 05	0 05
Wool, Common Unwashed	40 00	0 24
Washed	40 00	0 40
Fleece, washed	40 00	0 32
Merino, unwashed	40 00	0 30
Merino, washed	40 00	0 28
BUTTER, prime	10 00	0 10
Infant to middling	10 14	0 16
EGGS	10 14	0 16
BACON, Hams, prime country	10 15	0 16
Sugar-cured	10 20	0 25
Sides	10 15	0 16
Shoulders	10 13	0 13
LARD	10 12	0 16
BEANS, White	10 12	0 16
Wheat	2 00	2 20
HAY, per ton, from the cars	25 00	30 00
WHISKEY	2 10	6 00
PERUVIAN GUANO	82 00	50 00
COAL OIL, No. 1	60 45	00 00

REMARKS.—The market, this morning, was quite active, with improved offerings. Flour is steady, but without change in quotations.—The samples of Wheat offered on Change were generally of inferior quality, and the sales ranged from 100 to 222 for white and red; good red brought 220 and 222, and poor white 215.—Sales of 1200 bushels. Corn in active request, and prices still advancing. Sales of upwards of 2000 bushels at 100 for damaged in red, and 105 for good white and mixed and damaged yellow. Sales of 1500 bushels Oats at 62½. Only about 250 bushels Rye offered, which sold at 125 for a lot of inferior, and 130 for good. Bacon continues in good request, without change in prices.—Plaster in limited supply, and fair request—prices steady. Wool quiet and dull.

## MARINE LIST.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA—SEPT. 4.

ARRIVED.

Zehr Geo. Washington, Mitchell, Baltimore.

Peruvian Guano to E. H. Lambert.

SAILED.

Steamer Columbia, Harper, Baltimore, by E. H. H. Lambert.

Steamer Kennebec, Talbot, Baltimore, by J. Brothers &amp; Co.

Steamer Whitelaw, Fargo, Norwich, by H. C. Winslip.

D. H. LAMBERT.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

(OLD STAND) No. 18, Union Wharf.

GUANO.—250 tons No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, part of cargoes of ships Jos. Clarke and Calicut, from Chincha Islands, taken from alongside of ships, and for sale by

E. H. LAMBERT, 18, Union wharf.

FOR FREIGHT.

The SCH. ANTELOPE.—Master, carries 6000 bushels grain, a first-class vessel, and will take freight South. Apply to E. H. LAMBERT, 18, Union street.

COAL.—COAL.

Expecting daily to arrive, a cargo of 180 tons LEIGH, RICE and STEVE COAL.

E. H. LAMBERT, 18, Union street.

PIANOS.

VICTOR BECKER.

NO. 61, NORTH WASHINGTON STREET, (CORNER OF QUEEN).

Will constantly keep for sale and rent

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

Knaab &amp; Co's. Unsurpassed Pianos.

Yose's Celebrated.

Second-hand Pianos—very low.

Read Organs for Parlors and Churches.

Terms to suit the times, and every instrument warranted.

Pianos, Melodeons, Accordions, &amp;c., tuned and repaired.

Orders for me will be received at Mr. J. Entwistle's Book Store, 110, King street; also, Mr. Robert Bell's Book Store, No. 61, King street.

SUPERIOR SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, just received and for sale by

HARRIE HOGUE,

No. 12, Corner Pitt and Prince streets.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, from 7 to 12 lbs, received to-day by

J. C. MILBURN,

Opposite the Market.

STOVE PIPE RECEIVERS, and Flower Pots and Saucers, for sale by

J. C. MILBURN.

FLOUR—Family, Extra and Superfine Flour constantly received by railroad, and for sale by

(at 10) GWIN, BECKHAM &amp; CO.,

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

T. T. GWIN, J. T. BECKHAM, Formerly of Gwin &amp; Son, Culpeper Co., Va. E. L. TORSON, Maryland.

GWIN, BECKHAM &amp; CO.,

COMMISSION, GROCERY

AND FEED MERCHANTS,

No. 32, King street,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

J. F. LARKIN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 9, King street,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Solicits consignments of Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of supplies, and promises to give the best attention to any business entrusted to him, and to make prompt returns.

J. F. LARKIN,

GROCER, FORWARDING

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 16, Royal street,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Quick sales and prompt returns. Having large experience in the Dry Goods, as well as the Grocery and Liquor Business, Country Merchants will do well to favor me with their orders. I have a variety of TEAS, which I will sell below the market price. Also, Granulated, Crushed and Brown Sugars.

ROBERT JAMIESON

JAMIESON &amp; LEE,

GENERAL.

SHIPPING &amp; COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 27, North Union Street,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

HOOB &amp; WEDDERBURN,

(SUCCESSORS TO FOWLER &amp; CO.)

COMMISSION, SHIPPING

AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 2, PRINCE STREET

Also, dealers in GUANO, SALT, LUMP

AND GROUND PLASTER, FISH, GRAIN

AND SUGARS.

BAYNE, MILLER &amp; CO.,

WHOLESALE